KNOXVILLE, TENN., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1866.

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those with whom we keep regular accounts.

No advertisement from a distance will be inserted unless actiser is known to be punctual. THE KNOXVILLE WHIG.

Knoxville, Tenn., June 13, 1866. President Johnson's Views on Negro

Suffrage. The majority of the State Executive Committee at the meeting on the 1st of May adopted the fol-

lowing resolution: Resolved, As a consequence of these principles that we cordially endorse the restoration policy of President Johnson as wise, patriotic, constitutional, and in harmony with the loyal sentiment and purpose of the people in the suppression of the rebelwith the declared policy of the late President Lin-coln, and the action of Congress in its pledges given during the war.

It seems from this that they adopt "the President's policy" without any qualification or exception. Below we give the President's own construction of it, by which it seems as though they ought

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, D. C., August 15, 1865.

Gov. Wm. L. Sharkey, Juckson, Miss.: I am gratified to see that you have organized your Convention. I hope that without delay your Coning slavery, and denying to all future legislatures the power to legislate that there is property in man. Also that they will adopt the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery. If you could extend the elective franchise to all persons of color who can read the Constitution of the United States and write their names, and to all per sons who own real estate valued at not less than \$250, and pay taxes thereon, you would completely disarm the adversary, and set an example the other States would follow. This you can do with perfect safety, and thus place the Southern States on the same basis with the Free States. I hope and trust the Radicals, who are wild upon negro franchise, will be completely foiled in their attempts to keep the Southern States from renewing their relations to the Union by not accepting their Scnators and Representatives. Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

This is full and explicit enough. The President comes out clearly and emphatically in favor of qualified negro suffrage. It is well known to all that he has repeatedly urged the Union men of Tennessee to adopt it.

Two months later in the same year President Johnson, in his conversation with Geo. F. Stearns, on the 3d of October, 1865, also said: My position here is different from what it would

introduce negro suffrage gradually; first, those who had served in the army; those who could read and write; and perhaps a property qualification for others-say \$200 or \$250. The correctness of this version of the conversa-

lowing emphatic manner: " It is substantially correct-I have made some verbal alterations. Now, what do the majority of the Executive Com-

on the first of May they adopted the following preamble and resolutions, as expressing their views:

Whereas, It is the opinion of the Executive Com-State of Maryiand would be revolting to our peo- war had not been in vain. There was something ple, especially our mechanical and working class, by in the future to console us. This war had wiped he introduction of the negro to all rights, social, civil and political, thus bringing him into recognized competition with the white race, invading the of labor and industry by an unnatural and forced as long as it existed. We now had two partiesamalgimation of the two races; and

or fraternize with those who do.

Here is a beautiful specimen of consistency. In mented Lincoln, and then in the next they declare State. The man they pretend to follow, sed longo They should remain with the Union party and view intervalle, is committed to the principle, and hence, with distrust all opposition parties. without some resolution of this kind, the presumpdent was, however, to seriously insist upon it, they in 1861, by the Rebel Authorities. says How potent Federal patronage is. There

How Thomas Jefferson Treated an ern" the bond was repudiated Office-Holder who Slandered Con-

It is said that history repeats itself, but it seems it sometimes repeats itself backwards, as is shown cothe to prepare a constitution for what is now the June, 1861? State of Ohio. In that address Governor St. Clair | If not the owner of the bond, are you the bond

used the following language, viz: "For all internal affairs we have a complete Legislature of our own, and they are no more bound by of 26th of June, 1861? and act of Congress than by an edict of the First

onsul of France. This coming to the knowledge of Mr. Jefferson, then President, he directed Mr. Madision, Secretary

of State, to address the following reply to Governor lately delivered by you to the convention at Chilli- business. cothe an intemperance and indecorum of language A.—Mr. Jenkins, leather dealer, city of Baltitoward the Legislature of the United States, and a more.

commission of Governor of the Northwest Territo- the United States? ry shall cease on the receipt of this notification." a reply would be make to Secretary McCulloch's late serenade harangue? What would be his reply claim; and in like manner state whether such perto Minister Harvey's late letter abusing Congress? son or persons has or have any right, title or interdency of very evil example, and grossly violating Jenkins of Baltimore which have been held by him the rules of conduct enjoined by their public station," that very soon the American people will do for them precisely what President Jefferson did for Governor St. Clair. The American people are a I do hereby solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case

ish traitors—to make treason odious—and thus show to the world that it is only by "justice and mercy that iniquity is purged." The man who attempts to stay the people until this work is fully accomplished, not in vengeance, but because stern and inflexible justice demands it, will be ground to powder .- Washington Chronicle.

Facts for the People.

away for future reference the following valuable low. Peacefully and calmly he passed away to the documents. They are just the papers to draw upon last of the men whose valorous deeds shed such lusthe rebel who denounces the Tennessee Legislature tre on American arms in the younger days of the Centre Store, Coffin Block, Remittances can be made through the Post Office, at the risk for enacting a law which simply prevents the ene- Republic in its struggles against the power and greed mies of the country from voting and holding office: PROCLAMATION OF BANISHMENT BY JEFFERSON years by the operations in Mexico, is numbered with

DAVIS AGAINST UNION MEN. WHEREAS, The Congress of the Confederate States of America, did, by an act approved on the in the city of Petersburg, Virginia, and consequent-8th day of August, 1861, entitled "An act respect- ly at the time of his decease was within a few days ing alien enemies," make provision that proclama- of completing his eightieth year. He was of Scotch tion should be issued by the President in relation | descent, his parents having emigrated to the then o alien enemies, and in conformity with the pro- colonies before the breaking out of the Revolution. visions of said act.

ty of the same, and not being a citizen of the Confederate States, to depart from the Confederate States of the army as corporal of cavalry, procuring such books as he could find on military subjects, and soon clamation. And I do warn all persons above States after the expiration of said period of forty days, that they will be treated as alien enemies. Given under my hand and seal of the Confederate States of America, at the city of Richmond, on this 14th day of August, A. D. 1861.

JEFFERSON DAVIS R. M. T. HUNTER, Sec'y of State. ACT OF ATTAINDER AND CONFISCATION PASSED BY

THE REBEL CONGRESS. The follwing exceedingly, rigid act of disfranchisement and attainder against the Union men of the South was passed by the Richmond Congress lion, with the platform upon which he was elected, in 1861, in which sat a full delegation of Tennessee grade of lieutenant colonel in the Second Regiment members, viz

> 31st July, 1861, shall be forever banished from the the militia, who were on the American side of the State, and be declared an ALIEN ENEMY; and that river, refused to cross to the rescue. Colonel Scott, any citizen of Virginia hereafter undertaking to however, went over, and at once took part in the represent the State of Virginia in the Congress of affair. But the enemy were reinforced, while the penalties, be considered guilty of treason, and his mand deveolved upon Scott. He attempted to

property be liable to confiscation. In addition to this infamous enactment, Ex-Gov. Wise of Virginia, the idolized orator and exponent | released, and took part in the attack of 1 of 5 own bands of Southern chivalry, declared to an immense au- and receiving a wound. In the fall of that year he vention will amend your State Constitution, abolish- dience in Alexandria, on the 12th instant, where he commanded the advance of Wilkinson's descent of had been invited to lecture by influential and rep-the St. Lawrence. Early in 1814 he was made Brigadier General. In this capacity he, on July 3.

am a traitor, why don't they try me and hang me? I | twice wounded and had two horses shot under him have lost my lands and property, but I would clean | These victories were not only important in their im-If I had triumphed, I should have favored strip- and the army with a prestige and ardor that told ping them naked. [Laughter.] Pardon! They well on subsequent occasions. Peace was at length might have appealed for pardon, but I would have | concluded, and General Scott was offered a seat in een them damined before I would have granted it. the Cabinet as Secretary of War, but he declined, We don't think that the Tennessee Franchise your Convention will do this, and, as a consequence. law is one tithe so severe as the Davis proclamation, definite system of military instruction, and accordor the act of the Richmond Congress, or the decla- ingly he published, in 1825, his General Regulations ration of Ex-Gov. Wise.

Hon. W. R. Stokes, a Representative elect from Tennessee, made a speech in Boston on Thursday evening. After thanking the audience for his kind reception, he said that he came before them as a nion man, but hailing from one of the states that had been in rebellion—a State that had not yet been eadmitted into the Union; but he was satisfied it would be at a proper and safe time. Serving three sessions in the Legislature of Tennessee, recording his votes for the Union when it became necessary for that Legislature to give its vote for or against the side of the Union, he had the pleasure of planting himself by the side of the Union, and be if I was in Tennessee. There I should try to never would consent to its dissolution. His secession friends told him that he had done all that he could, and urged him to keep quiet and he could remain in their midst. Three propositions were submitted to him-to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, join its army, or "pull hemp." They tion was endorsed by President Johnson in the fol- were all unsatisfactory to him, and he certainly protested against the latter. He did not leave the mittee say upon this question? At their meeting General Buell's army made its appearance. He then found that it was the most advisable course for him to form a regiment and cut his way through the rebel hordes, and he did so. He thanked Massachusetts for the aid and assistance she had renmittee of the State Central Committee that the in- | dered during the war. The lives that had been lost troduction of negro suffrage at this time into the and the suffering experienced by thousands in the

place as soon as desirable, and a body of men was sent after him, obliging him to fall back to the mountains, where he remained in concealment till out slavery in the land, and he hailed to-day from a Free State Parties we had had since the formation of the workshops of the mechanic as well as other avenues | Government, and we should continue to have them

one the Republican Union party, the other the Whereas, Those who have the means may flee from the results which such a system imposes, while the else you might call it; and the question was asked poor man, having no means of reliance except the by all, where does the President stand! We had a labor of his hands, would be compelled to submit | Radical Congress, it was said; but it was claimed without remedy to the degradation thus sought to be that the President had deserted the policy he advocated in his inaugural address. The speaker had Be it resolved. That we carnestly recommend to known the President for over twenty years, and had the people of the State to vote for no candidate in remained friendly to him until a short time since, the approaching fall elections who shall, under any | when he (Colonel Stokes) informed the President circumstances, advocate negro suffrage and negro that he had taken a through ticket and was bound equality within the limits of the State of Maryland, to remain firm to the Union. Since that conversation he had not been so intimate with him. He read from the President's speech, showing Mr. Johnson's reconstruction policy in 1864, and said one resolution they adopt "the President's policy, that he did not believe there was a Union man or negro suffrage and all, and declare that it was the soldier but would endorse it. That was what Conpolicy of the party who elected him, and of the la-mented Lincoln, and then in the part they declare. Was Congress wrong, or the President? He thought that there was little doubt that the President had that they will not vote for any one who advocates negro suffrage, or even fraternizes with one who adident had said that the soldiers should have the vocates it. President Johnson declares that the offices, and he believed they should. A new party elective franchise can be extended to negroes with was talked of; but we did not want it. It was comperfect sufety; they declare that it will bring upon helpreferred to remain with the old Union party. us unnumbered evils. What perfect harmony there He had proposed two Union men-those who had is between them and their chieftain! The President | fought for it in the battle-field-for office in his dismust have felt peculiarly pleased when he saw the trict in Tennessee, and they were set aside, and men clause about fraternization! The President's letter Legislature and are to-day in full fellowship with and their resolutions, taken together, show why it the rebels. The claims of the soldiers had been set was that they introduced the question of negro suf- aside and Copperheads installed in their places, and frage at a time when it is not even agitated in this on their watch, for there were breakers ahead.—

tion would be that they advocated it. If the Presi- Queries Put to Holders of State Bonds

would, we suppose, wiggle-waggle just as Simon | The following interesting document was found among the archives of the State a few days ago. - lerings of Davis that it can scarcely and words the language to express itself, showed no such symseems to be a magic in it, that can, somehow or The paper is in the form of a circular, and the pathy with the thousands of Union soldiers who blanks are filled with the replies and names given, If the helder of the bond was not "intensely South. It cared very little for their sufferings; it is only

Debt:

Are you the bona fide owner of the bond on which by the following: In 1802, when St. Clair was interest is now due, or from which this coupon was Governor in the Northwest Territory, he delivered an address to the convention assembled at Chilli- Were you such owner before the 26th day of

> nide owner of the coupon? If you are, were you such owner before the end If the owner of the bond, or of the coupon, of what State or nation are you a citizen? If not the owner of the bond, or of the coupon, in

what right do you claim the interest?

A.—As the attorney.

Give the name of the person or persons from "Sir: The President, observing in an address whom you received the coupon; his residence and

disorganizing spirit and tendency of very evil ex- Q .- If not a citizen of the Confederate States, or ample, and grossly violating the rules of conduct either of them, are you a citizen of the United arise, regarding myself as the humble instrument of enjoined by your public station, determines that your | States as it now exists, or of any State adhering to And now give a full, just, true and perfect ac-If Thomas Jefferson were President what sort of count and discovery of the right, title and interest any. In general terms, I would say that public

What to Secretary Seward for procuring its publication after knowing its contents? It may not be whether the same is held by you or them in any or the any or them in any or them in any or them in any or them in any or the any or them in any or the any or them in any or the any or them in an improper to remind these high functionaries of the manner to evade or circumvent the ordinance pas- tion. I know men love to have their names spoken present day, who indulge in "an intemperance and indecorum of language toward the Legislaturcof the the interest of the State bonds.

sed on the 26th day of June, 1861, in relation to the interest of the State bonds.

of in connection with acts of mercy; and how easy it is to yield to this impulse. But we must not for-United States and a disorganizing spirit and ten- A .- These bonds are the bona fide property of Mr. get that what may be mercy to the individual is cru-

The Enoxville Whin stray, or set of men, who shall strive to lead them tions propounded to me in the preceding interroga-L. P. BAYNE, Attorney.

Sworn to before me, this 24th day of Decem-A. F. DEMING, N. P.

The Death of General Scott. General Winfield Scott is dead. Few the words of the dispatch announcing the sad event, but to-day millions are reading the mournful intelligence and millions are reading the mournful intelligence and We suggest to our Union friends that they file reverently thinking of the great soldier now laid of England, who won for the army and himself an unending fame, so gloriously confirmed in latter

the past. General Scott was born on the 13th of June, 1786, He received an ordinary education, but being full Now, therefore, I. Jefferson Davis, President of of ambition and desirous of making a mark in the STRAW CUTTERS, the Confederate States of America, do issue this my | world, he commenced the study of the law and pracproclamation; and I do hereby ORDER and REQUIRE | ticed for a short period. What he might have done | LOCKS, HINGES, cory male citizen of the United States, of the age of as a lawyer is unknown. At this time Congress had courteen years and upwards, now within the Confedresolved to increase and reorganize the army. Young erate States, and adhering to the Government of Scott, filled with patriotic ardor, and remembering the United States, and acknowledging the authori- the stories of the Revolution, decided to adopt a mastered their contents. Fortified thus he passed described who shall remain within the Confederate his examination, and on the 3d of May, 1808, received his commission as captain of Light Artillery, and was stationed at Baton Rouge, La., under the command of General Wilkinson. Here he remained some time, but having made reference in some manner to the complicity of that officer in the great conspiracy of Aaron Burr, he was tried and suspended om command. But he did not remain idle. He had conceived a liking for the life of a soldier, and lost no opportunity of acquainting himself with the theory and practice of military science. When it became certain that hostilities must break out between the United States and Great Britain, it was resolved to further increase the regular army, and | REAPERS, in consequence Captain Scott was advanced to the of Artillery, and ordered to the frontier with all possible haste. Arriving at Lewistown he found Be it enacted. That any citizen holding office un- the battle of Queenstown Heights in progress. Our der the Government of the United States, after the men were suffering for want of reinforcements, and the United States, shall, in addition to the above mortality among our officers was such that the comwithdraw, but was interrupted and taken prisoner with the remnant of the command. Finally he was 1814, fought the battle of Chippewa, and twenty If I am a traitor, let them make the most of it. If I days after that of Lundy's Lane, where he was boots on your streets sooner than bow to usurpation. | mediate results, but inspired the country with joy

preferring to go to Europe for a time. On his re turn he was much impressed with the want of a for the Army, and in 1835 the treatise on Infantry Tactics. These works attracted much attention at the time, and within a few years were the standard Views of Colonel Stokes of Tennessee. authorities for the field intruction of the soldier .-General Scott directed the operations in the Black Hawk war, in 1832, and in the same year subdued, by coercive measures, the incipient treason of the South Carolina fillibusters. In 1835 began the Seminole war, which gave rise to some animadversions upon

his conduct in carrying it on, but he was acquitted. He superintended the removal of the Cherokees to the west of the Mississippi, and in 1837 was instrumental in preventing bloodshed and another rupture between this country and England, by his action in regard to the "patriot war" in Canada. In 1841, by the death of General Macomb, he be came commander-in-chief of the army, and in 1846 commenced the campaign against Mexico. His brilliant execution of the task assigned him, his unbroken series of victories over a vastly superior force, on his march from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, are known to all. His administration of affairs after the suspension of hostilities secured him the respect of the inhabitants. Called again to ac-

count for his action, he was once more triumphantly In 1852 his friends persuaded him to become the candidate of the Whig party for the Presidency but the canvass was unsuccessful, and he remained a soldier. In 1855 the grade of Lieutenant General was revived by Congress, and General Scott was promoted to that rank by brevet. In 1859, he went to the Northwest, to settle the boundary difficulties, caused by the action of Gen. Harney in forcibly oc-

cupying Vancouver's Island. The rebellion commenced, but he never wavered in his allegiance. To the Government that he had served so long he remained as true as steel. He secured the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln in 1861, and was charged with organizing the volunteer force .-He protested against the movement at Manassas, but without avail. He continued in command until the first of November, when, on his own request, he was relieved from duty, having served fifty-three years in the army. He was succeeded by Gen. McClellan, who announced the fact to the army in general orders. General Scott went to Europe to regain his health, and partly succeeded, so that he was enabled to complete his memoirs recently published. During last winter he made a visit to the South, but a stormy and eventful life had left its unfailing impression, and he returned to West Point, where he remained until yesterday, when he breathed his last. He lived to see the rebellion put down and the coun-

to his reward. The funeral will take place on Tuesday next, from the chapel of the Military Academy, and the interment will be made, with appropriate ceremonies, in the West Point Cemetry, to be a shrine for the loyal people of the country to visit to ponder over the glorious career of the brave soldier .- Philadelphia

----Misdirected Sympathy.

The World yesterday devoted over a column to what it called "the torture of Jefferson Davis," in which such adjectives as "wicked," "shameful damning," "horrible," &c., &c., abound. Now, the official report made upon Davis condition does not anywhere show that he has been tortued, or that he has been treated with extraordinary or criminal severity. It sets forth that he is much shattered in mind as well as in body; but he was that before the collapse of the rebellion. It is notorious that during his reign at Richmond he was often unfitted, by nervous suffering, for any part in public affairs, and for any duty, however triffing. It is not strange that a man broken down in health then suffering the tremendous shock of a failure of all his wicked projects and a tedious imprisonment, should be in the condition described by Dr. Cooper. But the World, which grows so furious at the sufwere literally tortured to death at Andersonville .when the rebel chief who sent the brute Winder to command at Andersonville, and with whose knowl-Interrogatories to be propounded to ____, who is edge and consent our men were there tortured by claiming to draw Interest on the Certificates of State his chosen jailor—it is only when Davis complains

that the World's sympathics are stirred.

We should not find fault with this—for men must be expected to sympathize with their friends-but it is not right to misrepresent a case, and to charge the President of the United States with "torturing a prisoner of State; for if it is true that Davis has been "tortured," the blame and disgrace would rest upon the President .- N. Y. Ere. Post

Andrew Johnson on Treason.

Let it be engraven on every heart that treason is a crime and traitors shall suffer its penalty. While we are appalled, overwhelmed, at the fall of one manin our midst by the hand of a traitor, shall we allow men-I care not by what weapons-to attempt the life of the State with impunity? While we strain our minds to comprehend the enormity of this assassination, shall we allow the nation to be assassinated? I speak in no spirit of unkindness. I leave the events of the future to be disposed of as they the American people. In this, as in all things, jus-tice and judgment shall be determined by them. I do not harbor bitter or revengeful feelings toward morals and public opinion should be established upon the sure and inflexible principles of justice.—

When the question of exercising mercy comes beelty to the State.

Andrew Johnson, April 18, 1865. THE BEST FIVE CENT CIGAR,

HARDWARE.

W. W. WOODRUFF'S

NEW

SIGN OF THE BLUE PLOW.

Gay Street, KNOXVILLE, TENN.,

HAS JUST OPENED A NEW STOCK OF HARD.

POCKET CUTLERY, CAPRENTERS' TOOLS, BLACKSMITHS' TOOL. SADDLERS' TOOLS. SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS, NAILS, AXES,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c

ALL SIZES OF

WINDOW GLASS!!

7 by 9 to 18 by 24.

FARMERS

will be supplied with

STRAW CUTTERS, AND ALL IMPLEMENTS

in their line at manufacturer's prices.

I have just received a large stock of

Agricultural Implements

Which I will sell at manufacturers prices, comprising the following valuable machines

Buckeye Mower and Reaper Combined,

Buckeye Mower Senior. Buckeye Mower Junior "Victor" Cane Mills, 2 sizes,

Cook's Copper Evaporator, Western Corn Sheller, 2 sizes. Sanford's Straw Cutter, Kentucky Cider Mills.

The farmers of East Tennessee are offered a new opportunity to obtain these machines at less price than they can be furnished next season, as the Government give FREE TRANSPORTATION.

FIVE BARRELS COAL OIL in store and for sale, at wholesale and re- J. W. Hear, General Agent. J. H. Conn. Vice President.

Grain Scythes, Black Snake Grass Scythes, Dutch Grass Seythes, Patent Snaths and Cradles.

BRINLEY'S STEEL PLOWS & CULTIVATORS

OLD TIME PRICES.

Three Horse, - - \$15.00 Two Horse, - - 13.00 One Horse. - - 7.00

These Plows are made in Knoxville, and Points or Mould-Boards can be had at any 10,000 pounds CASTINGS, consisting of

OVENS. BAKERS, POTS, &c., at Wholesale and Retail.

try free, and then, full of years and honors, he went | 200 bags of SHOT, at Cincinnati prices.

HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS. of every description. WOODEN WARE, &c., &c., &c. SHAFTS, SPOKES.

Buggy and Wagon Tire Iron.

COOPERS' HOOP IRON.

"BURDEN'S"

Horse and Mule Shoes

by neuralgic disease so long ago as 1864, and since Can be furnished cheaper than you can buy iron to make them.

POWDER, CAPS, SHOT,

Gun Materials,

Wholesale and Retail.

I am Agent for Wnich will be supplied to Merchants at Actual Cost!!!

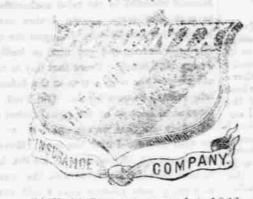
Remember the place, Centre Store, Coffin Block.

Attachment.

THE PLAINTIFF, ON AFFIDAVIT, with acts of mercy; and how easy this impulse. But we must not foray be mercy to the individual is cruspen him, and having obtained an original attachment against the estate of the defendant made returnable before Jos. Ambrister, a Justice of the Peace for Biount county, and the same having been levied on his property: It is ordered by said Justice that the defendant appear before him at his office in Maryville, on the 26th day of October next, or the same will be proceeded with experte. It is further endered that this notice be published for four successive weeks in Brown-low's Whie.

INSURANCE.

8410,613.91 Losses adjusted and paid during the year 1865, Indicates the solid, substantial, and faithful service rendered



CASH ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1866. \$1,006,790.33,

assurance to the public that choice indemnity, of a esome and permanent character, is strongly guaranteed by Phornix Pelicies. STEADY DEVOTION TO A STRICTLY LEGITIMATE FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS.

A Transfer of the Parties of the Par	
LOSSES PAIR.	
Arkausas	Minuesota \$20,981 12 New Hampshire 25,399 15 New York 545,509 15 New York 545,509 15 New Jersey 3,750 35 Nebraska 1,107 10 10 10 10 10 10 10

47,296 Fire Policies assued through its Agencies, for the year closed, is suggestive of the wide-spread and extensive business enjoyed by the PHCNIX, and the emphatic desire among all classes for the protection its policies afford. Branch for the West and South. No. 24 WEST FOURTH ST., CINCINNATI, C

FIRE!! FIRE!!!

H. M. MAGILL, Gen'l Agt. PHO NX Policies issued promptly by JNO, S. VAN GILDER, Resident Agent

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE

HARTFORD, CONN.

Capital, \$3,000,000 00.

Incorporated in 1819.

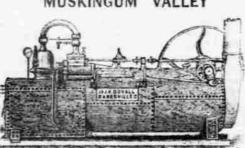
Losses promptly adjusted at this Agency. Petroits issued on faverable terms at the First National R. M. McCLUNG, Agent.

THE TENNESSEE LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY,

CHARTER PERPETUAL. Capital Stock. . . \$50,000 (With the privilege of raising it to \$500,000) INSURES LIVE STOCK AGAINST THEFT

HOME OFFICE, GALLATIN, TENN.

MABRY, ABERNATHY & GO., Agents. Knowville, Tenn. apr18tf MUSKINGUM VALLEY



ENGINE WORKS.

CORNER MARKET AND THIRD STS.,

ZANESVILLE, OHIO. HAVING ADDED GREATLY TO OUR former extensive facilities, we are now turning out a large number of our Improved Portable Steam Engines and Portable Circular Saw Muls. Those already received and in operation are giving the most entire satisfaction. There is now hardly a State or Territory in the Union but our Improved Portable Engines and Saw Mills are in use. All our Engines

have spark arrester stack on them which arrest the sparks.

We would respectfully refer you to the following gentlemen and certificates for the portability, utility and practical operations of our Portable Steam Engines and Saw Mills Charlotte, Mich., March 13th, 1866. J. H. Davall-Sin. My Mill and Engine is giving the best of satisfaction. I had it running in five days after receiving it.—
The first day after starting the Mill, we sawed 43 logs into inch lumber, making 10 61s feet in nine hours. On the second day we sawed 13,850 feet in 10½ hours. It was timed at one time when it cut 6 boards, 15 feet in each board, in one minute.

Yours, truly,

GEO. N. POTTER.

 $A/pine\ Deput,\ W.\ V.,\ Sept.\ 22,\ 1865.$ J. H. Duvall—Sin : With the assistance of Mr. Hardesty, w have just completed the setting up of the Portable Eugines and Mills purchased of you. Mill No. 1, the first day cut at the rate of 1,500 feet of Oak and Fine lumber per hour. Mill No. 2, we have just started and with equal success. They are working to our entire satisfaction, and we feel confident that the machinery will do all you advertise. Yours, truly, STRINE, BOYD & CO.

Wilmarille, Spaner en., Ky., May 31, 1860.
Messrs. Buvali-We sawed 0.500 feet of boards out of seventeen logs, the first day we started our mill, without moving a screw in seven hours. We believe your portable engines and saw mills second to none in use, and most cheerfully recommend any in want of saw mills and engines to your shop.

T. L. COLLIER & PRUSSELL

Cross Linius, Ripley etc., Ind., Feb. 21, 1861.

Messrs, Duvall-To-day we sawed 14,000 feet of lumber in less than ten hours. About three-fourths of it was inch lumber. The mill does very well. Yours, truly, SAMUEL KENNET 4 CO.

Brainteen, Wanning on, Pa , May 1, 1865.

J. H. Duvali-Sta: The Engine and Mill purchased of you which Mr. Hardesty has started, will do more work than you promised, and in the best manner. It will saw from 10,000 to 15,000 feet in ten boars. WALTMAN & GAV. Howard, Md., Nov. 13, 1865.

J. H. Davall-Sin: The Saw Mill of twenty horse power pur chased of you, has been set up by Mr. Hardesty. On Saturday last we sawed 8,000 feet in eight hours. We can safely say that it exceeded our expectations.
Yours, truly, BRIDGES, HENDERSON & DANIELS. Fatton, Itanaba co., Mess., Asy. 25, 1860.

Messrs, Davall-We have been running the portable engine

saw mill and corn mill we purchased of you some months ago. We average in tough, scrubby pine, from 5,000 to 10,000 feet of lumber per day, and could, were we to hurry our hands, saw twelve thousand feet per day. We grind 20 to 25 bushels of corn per hour. . . . Many persons have rode twenty and thirty miles to see our mill. She is the wonder and admiration of all. We cheerfully recommend them to those in want of mills and engines.

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D. D. City Property. Messrs, Duvall—I profest to know but little about machinery, but take pleasure in bearing testimony to the fact that the portable engine and saw mill I purchased of you, can, in my opinion, cut three times as much lumber in a day as any other mill in the country. We have sawed 750 feet in thirty minutes. We can saw from 1,500 to 1,500 feet per hour.

H. B. HARRISON. Lucias Genes, Weally co., Tenn., March 15, 1859. Messrs. Duvall—On last Saturday last we cut something over 13,000 feet of inch poplar lumber; worked eleven hours forty.

Full particulars and descriptions of any five minutes. N. Nash attended the saw. We cut this amount Lands in East Tennessee gratuitously given. from logs sawed from stumps, and can do it every day with good logs and hands. Dr. E. J. SHANNON.

Sogar Ros P. O., Bradjord co., Pa., Murch 14, 1865.
Mesers, J. & J. H. Duvell-Gents: The portable cogine and saw mill that we purchased of you gives entire satisfaction. We have, in twenty days after starting it up, sawed 200,000 feet of frozen hemlock timber, which we call the best sawing over done in Northern Pennsylvania. The mill was run by Mr. Hardesty. GRIFFITS & STONE, We fully warrant our Engines and Saw Mills to be made of first class material; workmanship the same, and to saw from 6,000 to 10,000 feet of Lumber per day, (say ten

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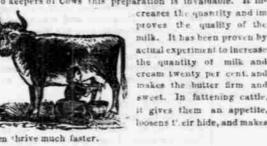
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next day.
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